MISSISSIPPI PORTFOLIO 2

Meridian Mercury

DALIY. MERIDIAN, MISS., SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1879 8.00 A YEAR

Railroad Director.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

A. L. RIVES, General Manager.
CHAS. L. FITCH, Gen. Fr'gt & Pass. Ag't.

Mail train going North,

Leaves	Mobile,	11:20 P. M.
Arrives	Meridian,	4:30 A. M.
"	Corinth,	12:50 P. M.
"	Jackson,	3:05 "
"	Humbolt,	4:00 "
"	Rives,	5:38 "
"	Union City,	5:55 "
"	Columbus, Ky.,	7:00 "
	Through sleeping cars,	
"	St. Louis,	6:15 A. M.

South bound mail train,

Leaves	St. Louis,	9:00 P. M.
Arrive	Columbus, Ky.,	7:00 A. M.
"	Union City,	8:00 "
"	Rives,	8:26 "
"	Humbolt,	9:32 "
"	Jackson,	10:30 "
"	Corinth,	12:40 P. M.
"	Meridian,	8:30 "
"	Mobile,	1:30 A. M.

Close connection made at Mobile, with Mobile & New Orleans Road and Mobile & Montgomery Road. Trough sleepers to New Orleans. North bound train makes close connection in this city with Alabama Great Southern Road; South bound, with Vicksburg & Meridian Road,

F. W. BIRCHETT, Agent,
Meridian, Miss

Alabama Great Southern Rail Road.

CHAS. P. BALL, Gen'l Sup't.
L. B. MORRISON, Gen. Freight & Pass. Ag't.

North bound mail train,

Leaves	Meridian,	[illegible] A. M.
Arrives	Livingston,	7:18 "
"	Tuscaloosa,	9:53 "
"	Birmingham,	12:34 P. M.
"	Attalla,	3:02 "
"	Chattanooga,	6:30 "

South bound mail train,

Leaves	Chattanooga,	8:15 A. M.
Arrives	Attalla,	11:37 "
"	Birmingham	1:53 P. M.
"	Tuscaloosa,	4:12 "
"	Livingston,	7:00 "
"	Meridian,	8:30 "

Close connection made at Chattanooga with trains for Eastern cities, and in this city with Mobile & Ohio and Vicksburg & Meridian Roads. Through sleepers from Vicksburg to Lynchburg, via this route.

J. W. GAINES, Agent,
Meridian, Miss

Vicksburg & Meridian Rail Road.

E. F. RAWORTH, Gen'l Sup't.
GEO. D. LAWRENCE, General Passenger & Ticket Agent.

Westward bound mail train,

Leaves	Meridian,	12:00 M.
Arrives	Jackson,	6:15 A. M.
"	Vicksburg,	8.45 "

Eastward bound mail train,

Leaves	Vicksburg,	5:00 P. M.
Arrives	Jackson,	7:30 P. M.
"	Meridian,	1:50 P. M.

Makes close connection in this city with Alabama Great Souther Railroad. Through sleeping coaches over this road, from Vicksburg to Lynchburg.

J. T. TAYLOR, Agent
Meridian, Miss.

Alabama Central Rail Road.

J. M. BRIDGES, Gen. Sup't
J. M. REEDER, Gen. Ag't.

Eastward bound mail train,

Leaves	Meridian,	5:30 A. M.
Arrives	Selma,	1:40 P. M.

Westward bound mail train,

Leaves	Selma,	11:30 A. M.
Arrives	Meridian,	7:35 P. M.

Makes close connection at Selma, with Selma, Rome & Dalton, and Western Roads.

C. BERNY, Agent,
Meridian, Miss

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

LIVINGSTON, ALA., DEC. 20, 1878.

Having purchased the Hotel known as the Hooks House, I will take possession on the 1st of January next, and it will thereafter be known as

THE BATTLE HOUSE.

With increased facilities, I can afford guests every attention and comfort, and respectfully solicit patronage.

A large and convenient Sample Room for the use of Commercial Travelers, free of charge.

D. BATTLE JR..

Professional.

DR. P. H. GRIFFIN, Physician and Surgeon. Office up-stairs, next to Turner & Dibble's Gallery.

D[illegible] leans,) **Dentist,** Meridian, Miss. Office with Dr. Kirkland, over McQueen's, on Front street.
feb 17

J. H. BLANKS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Meridian, Miss. Office Commerce street, first door east M. Wisner's. jan 22 '79

EVANS & SMITH, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, having entered into partnership for the practice of their profession will attend to all business offered in any of the courts of the State, and in the Federal Courts. OFFICE—In Meridian; up-stairs, Watkins building. S. Evans' resident and office in Enterprise. jan6-1y

THOS. H. WOODS. ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR, Meridian, Mississippi. Having been relieved by recent act of the Legislature of his office of District Attorney, will now have time to devote himself to the regular practice of his profession, and offers his services to those who seek them, in and out of the courts, in East Mississippi. feb6tf

W. H. HARDY. W. G. GRACE
HARDY & GRACE. Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Meridian, Miss. Will attend to any legal business offered in or out of any of the Courts of East Mississippi, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts of the State at Jackson Miss.
April 13th 1879.

GEO. E. REDWOOD. M. D. HENRY IZARD M. D
DRS. REDWOOD & IZARD. Having entered into partnership for the practice of their profession, tender their services to the citizens of the city and surrounding country.
May be found for the present at their present offices.

A. H. SMITH, M. D. M. J. LOWRY, M. D
DRS. SMITH & LOWRY,
Surgeons and Physicians.

Calls from the city or country promptly attended. Dr. Lowry has returned from Quarantine duties, and can be found, day or night, at the office over Broach Bros., unless professionally engaged.
Nov. 10—d3m.

DR. GEO. E. REDWOOD, Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his profession as heretofore.
Office at, and night room over the store of White & Smith, druggist, Front street.
Nov. 27, 1879.

ROSADALIS,

R O S A D A L I S

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, endorsing in the highest terms *the Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

DR. R. WILSON CARR of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

DR. T. C. PUGH of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

SAM'L G. MCFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child, either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JOHN F. HENRY. CURRAN & CO.,
8 College Place,
NEW YORK.
W. H. BENNETT, Wholesale Agent
April 27, 1879—bply

Wanted.

Old Machinery. Clean Cotton and Woolen Rags. Old Iron and loose Cotton. Will pay cash.
OATES & Co.
Proprietors "Meridian Mills."
Dec. 5.

AN ALABAMA [illegible]ATOR BOLDLY TACKLES T[illegible]UESTION.

DEMOCRATS DISA[illegible] ON A LEADING FINANCIAL ISSUE.

Morgan, of Ala[illegible], introduced a joint [illegible] public lands [illegible] which have not been earned by [illegible] companies through a proper fulfilment [illegible] the conditions of the respective grants, [illegible] be declared forfeited to the United States, and shall be restored to the [illegible] domain and be thrown open to settlement [illegible] ninety days after the passage of this [illegible]. The following are the names of some [illegible] the railroad companies affected by [illegible] resolution, together with amounts of [illegible] heretofore granted and by this act withdrawn from them: Atlantic and Pacific, 42,000,000 acres; Texas Pacific, 18,[illegible]; Northern Pacific, 47,000,000; Gulf and Ship Island, [illegible]; Alabama and Florida, 419,000; Coosa and Tennessee, [illegible]; Mobile and Girard, 841,000; Coosa [illegible]; Alabama and [illegible]; Pensacola and Georgia, [illegible]; Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central, [illegible]; North Louisiana and Texas, [illegible]; New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, [illegible]; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, [illegible], and Little Rock and Fort Smith, 1,000,000. The resolution was referred [illegible] the Judiciary Committee.

[illegible], introduced a [illegible] of a commission [illegible] members from civil life, [illegible] to visit the different [illegible] country, and make a thorough [illegible] of the tariff question, with a view to a revision of present tariff laws.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, offered the following resolution: That the continuance of the existing [illegible] of United States treasury notes, [illegible] legal tender preserved and the [illegible] of their equivalency in value [illegible] is demanded by the present [illegible] of trade, commerce and industry, and [illegible] of the silver coinage [illegible] to the people [illegible] our national prosperity.

Morgan, in speaking of his resolution, said that it might be unwise to proceed too rapidly toward the consummation of a policy which was theoretically acceptable. Our prosperity was likely to prove temporary. Should we be obliged to buy largely abroad, we would need all the gold, sound money we possess, and probably more. It was unwise to withdraw any of the currency.

Mr. Morgan said his resolution was antagonistic to the resolution recently offered by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard). Though the principle of that resolution might be theoretically correct, there was danger of going too fast in its enforcement. We are too prone to think our existing prosperity permanent. Other countries, however, are begining to undersell us in our own markets, and it is not improbable that we will thus lose much of our advantage in foreign markets. If this occurs we shall have need of all the sound money we can get and possibly more to prevent a calamity. The movement represented by Mr. Bayard's resolution is urged on chiefly by great capitalists, and although their opinions are entitled to great weight, their financial skill is not easily diverted from their own welfare to the interests of other classes. New York is a great financial centre, and the Treasury Department does not seem to be able to carry on their operations without the aid of New York bankers, but it does not follow that the interests of the money centre are antagonistic to those of the whole country. Capitol results from the labor of the people, and should not be organized against them, as it is, in this movement to destroy the legal tender quality of greenbacks. Our people have confidence in our paper money, because they know it rests on their credit and they are determined and able to pay it in coin. Capitalists, however, wish to be able to lend national bank notes to the people and pay them for their crops in this currency, but when the people pay their debts, the capitalists demand a description of money whose volume shall be entirely within the control of the national banks. If there ever was a time when the legal tender clause should have been abolished, it was when the notes were below par. The people tried to maintain the currency through war and calamity, in face of oppressive laws to keep it down, and when they had been successful, it was attempted to be destroyed by men engaged in the business of manipulating money. It would be raising an unjust suspicion of the good faith of the people, to take away the legal-tender qualiti, when the people had actually begun resumption. When the bondholders were bound by contract to receive legal tenders, they were interested in upholding their value. Now the position was reversed and the people were ground between upper and nether mill-stones. So long as greenbacks were below par, the national banks found them useful to redeem their circulation and keep up their reserves; as soon as they reached par, they ceased to be useful in this way, and became obstructive to banker's business. They occupied a field nearly as large as the national bank circulation, and if they could be driven out, the national banks would have the whole field to themselves, and so it seems greenbacks must go. The Republican party had been enacting a tragedy in finance. The first act was to change the character of the public debt from a lawful money contract to a coin contract; the second was to change that coin contract to a gold contract, and the third was the rapid and forced contraction of greenbacks, and the suspension of the national bank currency and extending the public debt. The result was a paralyzed industry and honest citizens turned into tramps.

Continuing, Mr. Morgan said that Congress had no more right to [illegible] that such a measure [illegible] a gross breach of public faith. The notes [illegible] stand as a legal-tender or else be withdrawn. Mr. Morgan went on to say that should the balance of trade turn against the United States, and gold be drawn from the country, greenbacks would be [illegible] as our currency, and would still be kept at par by the [illegible] of the people. With regard to national banks, Mr. Morgan said he would not advocate their abolition, but would advocate the abolition of the [illegible] the national banks to draw interest on funds deposited with the Government to secure their circulation; while the holders of gold and silver are not permitted to draw upon it at all. The power of the banks was dangerous. He would not increase it by removing the currency, which may keep them in check. He would vote against any measure that would divert the [illegible] of the country. There was danger that we might destroy the business conditions under which we were returning to prosperity. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special to the N. O. Times.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17,

It has been discovered that the senator from Louisiana who takes his seat in 1880 must be elected at this [illegible] of the legislature.

Mr. Farmer, of Ouachita, [illegible] approached to the Louisiana [illegible] got their opinion on the [illegible] consulting with all leading [illegible] on the judiciary and [illegible] of the senate. [illegible] that the opinion [illegible] the balloting to begin January 12, otherwise the law would not be complied with.

Senator Beck said to-night that this question was settled in the New Hampshire case. When asked if some relief could not be had from congress, he said the Republicans would [illegible] such a bill; that the Louisiana legislature [illegible] in time to comply with the law.

These views are concurred in by Bayard and Thurman.

This condition of things creates much excitement among the Louisiana delegation, and members generally from the South. The Republican national convention will be held June 2, at Chicago. Don Cameron is chairman of the national committee.

The Grant men are joyful, and think they have made their points; on the other hand, the Sherman men say their man is certain to win now.

DEATH OF ANDREW B. WOODCOCK.

Mobile Register.]

The announcement of the death of Mr. Andrew B. Woodcock will carry sorrow to the hearts of his many friends in this community. For Andrew Woodcock had those generous qualities and that true manliness which ever endears a man to his associates. Mr. Woodcock has been in failing health for some time past, and his friends have noticed the fact with alarm and anxiety, but although a fatal result to his illness was anticipated, the suddenness of his death was totally unexpected by many. Andrew Woodcock was a true friend, an honest man and a good soldier in the times that tried men's souls. He went out with the Mobile Cadets, 3d Alabma Regiment, as a private, but rose afterwards to be a Lieutenant in his company. In the desperate battle of Malvern Hill, he was severely wounded while gallantly leading his men. Since the war he has ever been ready to do his part in all things pertaining to the interest and advancement of Mobile. His funeral will take place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock from St. John's Episcopal Church. We understand that the Mobile Cadets will attend the funeral and pay the last tribute of respect to their departed comrade.—Mobile Register, 18

Capt. Thos. H. Woods, of Meridian, Maj F. P. Snedecor, of Gainesville, Ala., and Mr. Ed. Watson, of Holly Springs, have been retained to defend Mr. Thomas Moore of Sumter county, charged with the killing of Stephen Tompkins.—[Kemper Herald.

While at the Madisonville conference, a memoir on the death of a brother preacher was being read, and the congregation melted to tears, a rooster took a stand beneath one of the church windows and crowed over the fact that another chicken eater had gone to glory. The audience laughed, as it should not.

DIED IN JAIL.

The Memphis papers relate the arrest in that city of W. D. C[illegible], who formerly lived in Mississippi, and was charged with a [illegible] with the authorities of [illegible] on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, which on his arrest was found on his person. But on the night of his arrest, he was found dead in his cell, a prisoner confined with him saying that he died in some sort of convulsions, and Dr. Frayser, who made a post mortem examination, concluded from it that he died from some congestion of the heart or lungs. Letters found on his person showed that he was a man of education, a [illegible], and a man who was affectionate to his family. He was about forty years old, and supposed to be a [illegible]. Some of our citizens who knew him say that he has been guilty of more than one murder.—[Holly Springs Reporter.

A [illegible] OF [illegible].

There was a shower of [illegible] at [illegible] Tuesday night, [illegible]

[illegible],
Funeral Parlor,
Front Street, Meridian, Miss

[illegible] the new Funeral Parlor.
Nov. 25—6m.

J. SCHREINER,
Baker and Confectioner.

Manufacturer of, and dealer in
CANDIES and CRACKERS.
Also dealer in
Groceries, Staple
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.
Cakes for Weddings, etc., made to order and furnished on short notice.
Cor. Johnson & Sidney Sts., Meridian, Miss.
Oct.1-6m

A. B. WAGNER,
UNDERTAKER
—AND—
MANUFACTURER,
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FURNITURE,
Front Street, Meridian Miss.
Nov. 10, 1879-6m.

E. A. EARLY,
Insurance Agent,
OFFICE AT PEOPLES' BANK,
Meridian, - - - Miss.
Represents the best Northern and Southern Fire Insurance Companies.
Nov. 12, 1879—1y.

TO GET
YOUR WATCHES,
Clocks and Jewelry repaired, call on C. W SCHAMBER, in A Schamber's Shoe Store, on Jonson street Satisfaction guaranteed
Sept4—6m.

The Daily Mercury.

A. G. HORN, Editor.

MERIDIAN, - - MISSISSIPPI

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1879.

As Hayes seems to "go west" for all judicial officers, we may look to see a big emigration from New England to the West.

Pensacola is likely to boom ere long. The Nashville and Louisville railroad men are wide-awake and full of enterprise. If the ex-city of Mobile had some of the same sort of leaven, it might rise yet from its bankruptcy.

A local itemizer for an exchange speaks of a wedding in his village as a [illegible] solemn thought, it may have been a good time for the preacher to have called for mourners. If not then, the penitential time does often come, and, alas, too late!

The Readjusters in Virginia have nominated Gen. William Mahone for United States Senator after 4 March 1881. The Readjusters are no more or less than an Independent party organized on the question of paying the State debt, and is likely to change the political status of Virginia for some years to come.

Congress ought to pass a law prohibiting the appointment of a member of the cabinet to any judicial position. It is true, Gen. Jackson appointed his Secretary of the Treasury—Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice and that Taney made a most excellent judge, still, the system is vicious and gives rise to favoritism and sycophancy. McCrary ought not to have been confirmed by the Democratic Senate.

It is evident that Roscoe Conkling was doing something to startle the American public. The affair with ex-Governor Sprague and his shot gun, in that little out of the way place, Rhode Island, which looks like a fly speck on the map of the Union (spell it with a big [illegible]) has proven "stale, flat and unprofitable," and Mr. Conkling must "tack up a fresh one."

It is about time for the carpet-bag [illegible] in the South to be getting up [illegible] for the campaign of 1880, [illegible] themselves out to [illegible]. The carpet-bagger [illegible] in his politics, and is already [illegible] vile crew will be [illegible] John Sherman, with [illegible] will be "solid" at Chicago.

[illegible] is long, slow, positive and as Grant [illegible] is almost counted at seeing the country slip out of his hands. The [illegible] Republicans of Maine are not averse to a little profitable fraud on the ballot box. Is the Republican form of government played out in the United States and are we drifting—drifting, into anarchy and confusion—those forerunners of despotism? Election frauds are becoming the order of the day and all from the [illegible] and the base thirst for public office. The outlook for the Republic is neither bright nor promising.

We hope some of the members from Mississippi will introduce into Congress a law regulating the charges of railroads throughout the United States and prohibiting discriminating charges. Let the law take the gigantic corporations into custody and compel them to lay aside the system of unjust and discriminating charges. Really we cannot tell why legislators and other public men are so mortally afraid of grappling with the railroads, and protecting the people from their discriminations. The majority of the railroads in the South seem to be run solely to build up certain terminal towns at the expense of those along their lines. Six cents per mile for passengers is about double what it should be.

There was a bill introduced into the House on the 2nd Dec., 1879, H. R. 2422, by Mr. Sapp, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The bill raises a Board of railroad commissioners, nine in number, and delegates to them authority to fix charges. Shall we hear from Mr. Sapp and his bill again?

MEETING TO INSTRUCT.

We have been hearing that a public meeting is to be held at Quitman, in Clark Co., to morrow, to instruct representatives and senators how to vote for United States Senator. This is getting to be a little late in the day and long after the people's minds have been withdrawn from the consideration of that particular subject. But that circumstance may be favorable to the accomplishment of the designs of the demagogues who have appointed the meeting; for, we do not hesitate to say that the holding of the meeting at this unseasonable time is arrogant demagoguery. This instruction of representatives is seldom, if ever admissible. It is only under new, unexpected and unforseen emergencies that it can wisely be admitted to be allowable, if ever. None of conditions attend the present case. There present proposed instructions. All during the canvass last summer, the constituents had full opportunity of knowing the views of the men who were offering for their suffrages, and when they conferred the representative office upon them in November, they invested them with full authority, by that act, to discharge its duties under oath according to their own best judgement. That act of the people is an authorized act, conclusive and final, in fixing the relation between representative and people. From that time forward he (the representative) listens to his own judgement of what is his duty to his constituents, and he does a wrong to his conscience if he listens to any other promptings. A public meeting of his constituents has no authority to bind him. It can only advise him of the mind of the public upon a given subject of legislation to the extent of its seeming fair and deliberate expression. The bond was entered into through the forms of law at the election, and cannot be changed by an informal town or county meeting usually led by demagogues. The representative has his conscience and not a public meeting and a howling rabble for a member to instruct him, and if he is a brave, honest man, he will recognize and obey his proper master.

It is probable that a few dozen of the cliquers of some Senatorial aspirant will assemble at the Courthouse in Quitman to-morrow, and among them may be some, honest, right-thinking men. These last should take charge of the meeting, and resolve, simply, in electing our Senator and Representative we delegated to them this entire Senatorial question, and still having confidence in their judgment and honest intentions we leave it with them where it belongs,

And, further, this meeting comprising, probably, not one-twentieth of the people having an equal right to be heard on the question, it would be insufferable arrogance to attempt to dictate for the the county.

The death of Mrs. Charles Dickens has led the jackals to dig up the bones of the author of "Boz" and to unveil his domestic life. Dickens and his wife separated, but why lug their domestic infelicity into the press, after death has removed them from the world? Literary people are too imaginative and susceptible to work contentedly in the matrimonial tread-mill, like matter of fact people. At least, that is our solution of the matrimonial brawls of literary people, who are formed for fiction rather, than homely facts. The cause of separation was incompatability in general, and this after thirty years of married life. This may seem strange, at first, but, upon reflection is perfectly consistent with the philosophy of human life, and perfectly natural. Men and women change as they grow in age. The ardent love of youth, sufficient in its time, to bind two willing hearts, must come to an ending and leave no tie but the memory of it. Other attractions usually take the place to bind the sexes in old age, but not always; and the idol and joy of a man's younger life may grow to be the torment of his old age. An old woman who has outgrown her sexual love and loveliness, sometimes becomes as ugly and repugnant in her moral as her physical features. The lovely and amiable creature of twenty is a veritable hateful "old hag" at fifty-five and sixty. A sweet compatability has been transformed, noiselessly as the trees grow gnarled and crooked, into a detestable and unbearable incompatability. Then, when the exposure of old married infelicity comes, the world is ready with its censure of "Old Brute." And yet, it is a fact, which, we believe, observation will verify, that man retains his young affection for his old wife longest and purest—when the woman's has departed and left not a trace behind. The truth is, "John Anderson, my joe John," is the purest fiction. There is nothing like it in nature.

By Telegraph.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.

W. H. Adair, chief and lawyer of the Cherokee Indians, arrived here with a delegation from his nation, en route to Washington. He says the delegation is instructed by the council of the nation to oppose any change of government over them, and to collect from the government a very large sum of money due the Cherokee and the Fox lands in the Indian Territory, etc. He also says there are not to Indians in the entire nation who favor territorial government over them; that it will be opposed by all the civilized tribes, even to the employment of physical force. There are thirty nations and tribes and parts of tribes, all of whom would join in opposition to the proposed form of government; that they can raise fifteen thousand soldiers, good fighting men, most of whom fought on both sides in the late war, and in case of a rupture there would be a terrible scene of bloodshed on the borders.

Peoria, Dec. 20.

The liabilities of Thomas Neill the absconding cattle dealer, are believed to be four hundred thousand dollars. Nothing has been heard from him, but detectives are on his trail. Among his creditors are the Mechanics bank, forty thousand dollars; C. R. Crummings, fifty-five thousand dollars; Spark's estate, fifty thousand dollars. Some of his creditors have not a scrapt of paper to show for thousands of dollars of indebtedness.

A stout backbone is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back and disorders of the liver and kidneys, the tonic and moderate diuretic action of the Bitters is the one thing needful. Remember that the stomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and that by invigorating the digestion with this preparation, the spinal column and all its dependencies are strengthened.

For Hostetter's ALMANAC for 1880 apply to Druggists and dealers generally.

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky and Fairest in the World.

15th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

At Macauley's Theatre,

IN THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, ON

DECEMBER 31, 1879.

These Drawings, authorized by act of the Legislature of 1869, and sustained by all the courts of Kentucky (all fraudulent advertisements of other lottery companies who claim the sole ownership of "all the grants in Kentucky," to the contrary, notwithstanding), occur regularly on the last day of every month (Sundays excepted) and are supervised by prominent citizens of the State

Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor.

Call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes, 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes, $100 each	10,000
200 Prizes, 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes, 20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes, $10 each	10,000
9 Prizes, $300 each, Aprox. Prizes	$2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes,	$112,400

Whole Tickets $2. Half Tickets $1

27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by bank draft or express. Orders of $5 and upward, by express, can be sent at our expense.

Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address T. J. COMMERFORD, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agen Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine apr1130-w1

Headquarters ! !

MARKS & LICHTENSTEIN,

Front Street. MERIDIAN, MISS.

Having received our Stock of **Fall and Winter Goods,** we are now offering to the Public,

The Largest, Most Complete and Best Assorted Stock of Goods,

That has ever yet been brought here, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Having bought our entire stock before the advance, direct from first hands, we can safely say that we can this season, sell goods at such prices that there are NONE that can compete with us. We have the largest stock of goods that has ever been brought, not only here but in the State. Having bought everything by the package at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES, we can and will sell at what smaller dealers have to pay. All of our different departments are complete and filled to overflowing. Our

Dry Goods Department

Contains everything belonging to this branch of business. We have and can give the biggest inducements in Prints, Bleached and Brown Domestics, 10 ¼ Sheeting and Pillowcovering, Jeans and Cassimers, Flannels in all colors, "plain, checked and striped" Stripes, Plaids, Lindseys, Tickings, Blankets, Coverlids, Quilts, Table Linen, Napkins nd Waterproofs. In

DRESS GOODS

We can suit any and every one, as we have them in all qualities and in every color imaginable, from the comonest to the finest, and have Trimmings to suit every piece of Dress Goods that we have in the house, or that you can find elsewhere. We have a full line of

SILKS AND SATINS

In all colors, Velvets, and a large stock of Black and Colored Alpacas and Cashmeres. We have Fringes in different styles, and Buttons in endless variety, a large stock of Cloaks for Ladies and Misses, a large assortment of Zephyr made garments for children and misses, also Ladie's ready made Woolen Underwear, which we can sell much cheaper than they can be made up. We have all the latest novelties of the season in

Tucking, Combs, Ornaments, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies Ties, Corsets, Ladies. Misses and Children's Hose,

Which we can say without fear of contradiction, that a better assortment can not be found in the largest cities. We have a large stock of

Carpets, Matting, Rugs and Doormats,

Which we offer at a special low price. Zephyr in all colors and in all shades.

Shoes ! Shoes ! !

To this department, we have paid particular attention and have bought only such goods that we know will give universal satisfaction. We do not keep trash. We are still sole Agents for the famous

SALLER SHOE,

Which we have in all styles, for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, and Children. Remember when you buy a pair of Sallar Shoes from us and they are not as we represent them to be, we either refund you your money or give oou another pair. You run no risk in buying them. We also keep a large assortment of Pegged Boots and Shoes in all styles and all sizes, which we will sell lower than they now can be replaced for. We can fit any one.

Clothing & Gents Furnishing Goods !

We make a special note of our large stock of Custom Made Clothing, which has been made up under the supervision of one of our firm while East. For Style Fit and Durability they can not be surpassed. We have a large variety of Gents, Boys, and Youths' Clothing, in Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests, and large stock of Over Coats for Children, Youth's and Adults. We have all sizes and can fit everyone. You are sure to be suited here if you want Clothing or Gents Furnishing Goods, Of the latter, we keep a full supply of Gents Custom Made Shirts and Drawers, Undershirts, ½ Hose, Ties, Scarfs, &c., &c. We also have a large assortment of Hats and Caps for men, boys and children, in all Styles and Qualities, ann a Full Stock of

Groceries & Plantation Supplies.

Merchants will do well to examine our

Wholesale Department,

Which is well stocked; containing a full line of Staple and Fancy Goods, which we can offer on as good terms as can be had in any other Southern city.

In conclusion we will add, that an inspection o four Stock and Prices will at once convince you that both time and money can besaved by purchasing your Goods from us.

Respectfully,

Marks & Lichtenstein.

Nov.26-3 m

The Daily Mercury.

A. G. HORN & SONS,
Editors and Proprietors.
MERIDIAN, - - MISSISSIPPI.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1879.

Go to church to-day.

Conference closed its labors yesterday.

Bishop Kavanah preaches at the Methodist church to-day.

The weather has turned almost warm enough to dispense with fires.

The M. & O. Railroad is constructing a car shed at their new passenger depot.

Mr. Ragsdale yesterday closed the Ragsdale House. We have not learned what disposition is to be made of it.

A burlesque on "Pinafore" will be presented by Fanny Wallack's Opera Company at the Opera House to-morrow night. They will also present during the evening many other attractions. Go and see them.

Mr. R. T. Wolfe, with Lightfoot, Haskins & Co., dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, Richmond, Va., was in to see us yesterday. He is a clever and genial gentleman, and, besides, he is handling as fine a brand of tobacco and cigars as Old Virginia produces.

Last night, while Mr. John Harvey was going home on horseback, and while near his house in the edge of town, he was assaulted by a negro, who knocked him off of his horse and beat him up badly about the face and head. The negro is known, but so far has not been arrested as we have heard of. Mr. Harvey was found in a helpless condition and carried home insensible.

The approach of Christmas is a signal for the negroes on the farms to quit work and loafer about town, drinking and making a noise. It will probably be the first of February ere regular work can be resumed, and it is this total suspension of work about Christmas that so cripples farmers and throws things out of gear.

The pupils of the East Miss Female College gave a musical and literary entertainment at the Opera House last evening, in honor of the Methodist Conference, which has just closed its labors in this ciiy. The house was crowded to standing room, and the entertainment was higly pleasing to all. Pprof. J. W. Atkisson opened the exercises with a very excellent and appropriate address. After the exercises, Rev. Dr. Andrews was called on and made a very interesting talk.

Christmas is the season for opening the heart and making presents to our friends. It is not a bad custom. Stingy people can afford to be liberal once in the year. The friends and patrons of the Mercury are liberal and open-hearted and we are glad of the fact. We wish all the friends and patrons of the Mercury, wherever located, a merry and happy Christmas, and a prosperous future. We even wish good luck to those who read borrowed copies of the Mercury, and then find fault with it, with overflowing liberality.

The expected dress goods and trimmings to match, spoken of last week, have come and we pronounce them superb. and wil be sold at very low prices.

Jos. Baum, & Co.

Fine Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Hair Brushes and Combs, at The Central Drug Store

BIG REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Ladies, if you want to buy any Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c., &c., go to Marks & Lichtenstein. They have the largest stock and best assortment and will sell you cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. If you have samples from any of the largest cities bring them along when you go to see them, and they will match them at lower prices. nov25-3m.

◆

Coughing in Church.—No place in the world equals London for the constant barking kept up in the churches. It is like a perpetual fusilade of small arms. Why don't they take Holl's Balsam and get rid of their coughs? It is the most wonderful remedy, and the proprietors warrant it in every instance. Let all coughers give it a trial. oct24-2w.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City. jan31'79-w&twly.

PREPARE FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

A big stock of Ladies' and Gents' ready made woolen undergarments at Marks & Lichtenstein, cheaper than you can make them up. nov. 25-3m

The popular 5 cent cigar

Reputation,

still sold at

The Central Drug Store.

◆

A large lot of new Music just received The Central Drug Store.

THE HARMONY CLUB.

The Meridian Harmony Club gave their first entertainment at the Opera Hall night before last in the presence of a very good audience. This club is composed of the best musical talent in the city and is under the directions of Madame Richard, the instructor in vocal music at the Meridian Female College. It is the intention of the members to give entertainments once every month for benevolent purposes of any kind, and it is to be hoped they will meet with the patronage and encouragement which their talent and the object for which they are working deserve.

MAYOR'S COURT.

There were some negroes arraigned before Mayor Taylor yesterday morning. One charged with stealing cotton, was found guilty and put on the streets to work out a fine of $10.00; another charged with disorderly conduct, was fined $5.00; a third, being only a suspicious character, was ordered to leave the city.

CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY.

Meridian, Dec. 19th, 1879.

In the Conference session to-day the most important items of business were the following: A resolution offered by Col. W. L. Nuget from the Committee on Education, asking the Bishop to appoint Rev. J. A. Ellis, agent of East Mississippi Female College was adopted. The representatives of the Alumnae Association of Whiteworth Female College, Mrs. Judge Peyton of Hazlehurst, and Miss Julia Raiford of Liberty were introduced. Miss Raiford then read an address to the Conference, the purport of which was that the Church consent to the transfer of the College property to the State with the assurance that the State will adopt and support the Institution. The reading of the address was followed by applause. The matter was referred to the Committee on Education. The Bishop impressively addressed the persons to be ordained Elders in the Church.

Last night Dr. Andrews preached an eloquent sermon.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HIS TRIBUTE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. B. Danforth, of Rock Island, having addressed Jefferson Davis to the effect that "something should be done at once by Southern leaders of public opinion to counteract the efforts of Republicans who are endeavoring to make a solid North on the idea that State rights mean secession; that the people of the South are still for secession; that there is no freedom of speech or of the press in the South, and that the South has been made solid by means of the shot gun," the reply comes, and is published in full as follows:

Beauvoir, Harrison Co., Miss.
November 23, 1879.

J. B. Danforth, Esq:

My Dear Sir:—I was gratified by the receipt of your letter as a token of your rememberance of me when in former and in happier days we were officially connected with each other.

I was also gratified by the receipt of your paper, the Rock Islander.

It so happened that at the time a local candidate had called to visit me, and the conversation turned upon the time honored doctrine of State rights. Like many others in our section, he supposed this to be a creed which peculiarly belonged to the South. I, who have known, and am happy to remember, men of every section true to a theory of a Union voluntarily formed by soverign States, endeavoring to explain that it was not a Southern idea, but a historical fact; that it belonged to no section, but sprang from the brains of men who declared the independence of the colonies, and formed a compact for a more perfect union of the States. To prove my position I read your article headed, "What is Meant by State rights?" and was pleased to see the effect it produced when he knew it came from the State of Illinois, and high up on the Mississippi river.

If there is anything which more clearly than another, the framers of the constitution did not intend to do, it was to submit the people of the States to the unbridled will of a majority of the people of all the States. Sectional majorities have changed; they may and probably will, change again; and the bulwarks which alone can protect minorities from the usurping tendency of a general government, is a strict construction of delegated powers and a fair observance of the reserved rights of the States and of the people.

When the States delegated certain functions to a general government, the purpose was declared to be, to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

The confederation, which had been declared perpetual, was terminated to form a more perfect union of those States which should agree to enter into it. Being without any precedent in history, but taught by the examples of al ancient republics of the rocks and shoals on which they had been wrecked *a compact of union was formed which must ever stand a model of wisdom on the part of those who framed it.*

The reservation of rights, as you have forcibly presented it, only marks the limit between the powers of the general government and those which the States and the people thereof would continue to exercise. This was to secure liberty to their posterity not to elevate a new master to the throne from which George III had deposed.

In the many years that have passed since the formation of that constitution, with the many Chief Magistrates the South has given to the Union, it seems strange that, in this day, belief in the doctrine on which the Union was founded, and which was uniformly avowed by the men who illustrated its early history, should now be regarded as hostility to its existence, and that the creed of State rights should be held as the synonym of a desire to destroy the constitution. Truth is said to be eternal. It is well that it should be so, for error so far outstrides its stately steps that otherwise we might fear whether truth would finally overtake it.

Those who have carefully noted the usurpation and oppression to which the South was subjected after she had laid down her arms and faithfully agreed to abide by the laws of the United States, would have no need to go further in order to find a reason why the South was solidified in defense of her person and property. Would the North, under like circumstances, have been less so? Would they have shown equal patience under wrong?

It is surely little less than a fraud to state that the assertion by the South of her right to protection under the constitution is equivalent to a declaration on her part of a desire to secede from the Union. Any logical mind would draw from these facts the reverse conclusion. It may serve the purpose of artful politicians to foment sectional discord, and thus make a solid North, which, being the majority section, can then wield the power and appropriate as well the political as the financial benefits of the general government. But the men who desire a fraternal union and a general prosperity must see that is not the road by which either can be reached.

In 1860 the secessionists, *per se*, to use the phrase of the day, were few and far betwen. *They are fewer now and farther between.*

It is, therefore utterly untrue that States rights, as asserted here, mean secession. And equally untrue is it that there is no freedom of opinion or of speech, or the press, among us. Personal difficulties and family feuds have been misrepresented as political combinations to suppress the freedom of elections, while in point of fact our elections have been as peacable and orderly as elsewhere. Indeed, there has been a studied effort not to permit any riotous proceedings which could be used by emissaries as the means of injuring our reputation or invalidating our elections.

Impoverished by devastating war, we desire emigration to cultivate our waste lands and restore prosperity to our communities. We have a soil and climate inviting to the agriculturist and the manufacturer, and would gladly welcome both to a home among us.

I have no present or prospective connection with the politics of the day. My observation and reflections are those of a man who has served the country long, and would be glad, before he goes hence, to see peace and prosperity throughot her borders.

For myself, my dear sir, accept assurances of the good wishes and kind remembrances of your friend,

Jefferson Davis.

◆

COMMERCIAL

New York, Dec. 20.

Cotton—Off ⅛.

Mobile, Dec. 20.

Cotton—Middlings off ⅛c.

Meridian, Dec. 20.

Cotton—Market closed easy and unchanged. Price 11⅛@11¼.

◆

Go to J. T. Chalk's Old Sewing Machine House for your Sewing Machines. He sells all the standard makes at reasonable prices, and on satisfactory terms. Everything in the Sewing Machine line can be had at

J. T. CHALK'S, Meridian, Miss.

Needles 25 cents per dozen. oct 10-tf.

◆

If you want a fine or cheap suit of clothes, a boy's or child's suit, an overcoat, a hat, or anything in Gents' Furnishing Goods, go to Messrs. Marks & Lichtenstein, where you are sure to get suited.

◆

If you want to buy dry goods at bottom prices call at McQueen & Co's.

◆

A fine lot ladies cloaks at McQueen & Co

◆

A Man of a Thousand.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of **Consumption.** His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that **Consumption** can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this Receipt free with full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, only asking that each remit two green stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold; up in twenty-four hours.

Address, CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race St., Phila., naming this paper.
aug 20w&twly

I desire to inform my friends that I have made arrangements with I. W. Harper, Distillery of Nelson County, Kentucky, for the exclusive sale of his Whiskey in this County. Harper Whiskies have been long and favorably known for their absolute purity, their excellent flavor and old age, it being a rule of the Distillery not to sell a barrel until it has attained an age of at least four years. I have made the Whiskey Trade a study, have always endeavored to keep the best in the market, and now since I am able to offer Harper's Whiskies, I am confident I have the best in the Land. The Public will please make a note of this.

Respectfully
A. B. AVERY, Sole Agent,
Meridian Miss.

Nov. 1st, 1879.

JOSEPH BAUM & CO.,

Nos. 7, 8 & 9. Front Street

MERIDIAN, MISS.,

Have on hand and are receiving daily from the Eastern Cities, a new and attractive Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C.

They have also a large Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

of every kind, all of which will be sold at

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

Their styles of Fancy Goods, Clothing and Dress Goods are the very LATEST, the GOODS are the best, the FIGURES are the lowest, that have ever been offered in this market.

The public, together with their old friends and customers, are invited to come and see for themselves, and they can easily be convinced that at no other place can they get so much for their money.

Agents for Dupont's Gun Powder.

Nov 0-d3m.

HAS. A. LYERLY, Pres't. W. W. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier

PEOPLES BANK OF MERIDIAN,

COMMERCE STREET,

Organized 1870.

Receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange on all accessible points in the United States. Exchange furnished on all parts of Europe. Nov 13-d3m.

ON 30 DAYS TRIAL.

We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, or any diseases of the Liver Kidneys, and many other diseases. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. nov25-4w

Wanted AGENTS for OUR **BIBLES**

containing Cruden's Concordance and over 2000 ILLUSTRATIONS, with all the NEW FEATURES, also for **Literature, Art and Song**, with over 400 ENGRAVINGS. These are the books to sell for the **HOLIDAYS**—BIBLES for Parents, and LITERATURE, ART AND SONG, for the Young People. Circulars and terms sent on application to

J. H. CHALMERS & CO.,
Nov. 5-4w. Atlanta, Ga.

As a TONIC and RESTORATIVE after the distressing effects of the YELLOW FEVER, MALARIAL FEVERS, and others debilitating diseases, no remedy can compared to

DUCRO'S,
ALIMENTARY
ELIXIR.

Uniting the properties of alcoholic stimulants and raw meat. It stimulates and supports the vital forces. It is a food medicine for convalescents. Sold by all druggists. E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents,
Nov. 13-d2m. New York.

Agents Read This.

We want an Agent in this county to whom we will pay a salary of $100 per month and expenses to sell our wonderful invention. Sample free. Address at once Sherman & Co., Marshal, Michigan. nov25-4w.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers, 26 Broad St., N. Y.

Psychomancy OR SOUL-CHARMING How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess. Free by mail for 25c., together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, and Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address D. P. Mason, 700 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa. nov25-4w

Cheapest Book Store IN THE WORLD.
53,672 Superb English Books At Our Price
75,276 New Amer. Books At Your Price
112,729 Second-hand Books At Any Price
Catalogue of General Literature Free.
LEGGATT BROTHERS.
2 Beekman St., near New Post Office, N. Y.

PIANOS Stool, Cover and Book only $143 to $255 Organs 13 stops, 3 set Reeds, 2 Knee Swells, Stool, Book, only $98. Holiday Newspaper free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

JUSTICE TO VIGILANTES.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 23.

The hanging of George and Andrew Brown, brothers, in the presence of 7,000 spectators, in Denton, Texas, on Friday last, was the closing scene, as far only as the condemned men are concerned, in one of the most remarkable chapters of criminal history in this country. By a kind of poetic justice the Brown brothers, who belonged to a band of lynchers, were hanged to the very gallows that was built by a mob, a dozen or more years ago, to lynch a negro. The career of the Browns gives a startling insight into the abuses of which the frontier system of vigilance committees is capable; for the men who were hanged on Friday were vigilantes. The ostensible object for which they and their associates had banded together was to protect the property and lives of their neighbors and themselves from the thieves and desperadoes who infest frontier settlements. But from being assailants of the civil authorities they quickly grew to be avengers, taking the law into their own hands, and substituting a pistol or a stout rope and a [illegible] in the taste of blood, thus acquired, had maddened them, they next became murderers themselves. From one crime they sought concealment in another. Having once dipped their hands in blood, and placed themselves under the ban of the law, their only safety seemed to lie in butchering their way out of the entangling evidences of guilt that their own acts were continually weaving about them. So, at last, after having started as protectors and enforces of law and order, these men and their companions ended by becoming the most notorious criminals in Montague county, the terror of the region in which they lived. The Brown brothers were implicated, directly or indirectly, in no less than fourteen murders.

But while these vigilantes seem to have been thus driven into the commission of crimes on the principle of self-protection, or in order to cover their tracks and hide the evidences of their guilt, yet their career brings out plainly another abuse of the vigilance system. In their semi-official character they had it in their power to wreak personal vengeance, and forward their private interests, so to speak, under cover of the law. They were at the start a sort of police force, to whom the citizens of Montague county looked for protection. Montague county lies in the centre of the north-eastern boundary line of Texas, opposite that part of the Indian Territory inhabited by the Chickasaw Nation. The middle portion of the county is drained by Panther Creek and [illegible] Creek. These streams unite [illegible] miles from their mouth, and [illegible] together into the Red River. The [illegible] ed banks of Farmer's Creek [illegible] the scene of more than one [illegible]. That region was known as "the [illegible] the band of vigilantes to which the Browns belonged. There seems [illegible] been good need for a police [illegible] some kind there. Outlaws [illegible] Territory, horse thieves, cattle [illegible] and desperadoes of every [illegible] said, crossed the river into [illegible] county, raided upon the inhabitants [illegible] then found refuge in the Indian [illegible]. The vigilance organization was [illegible] in 1872. George Brown, Sr., [illegible] of the two men who were [illegible] Friday, moved into Montague [illegible] in 1873, from Grayson county, [illegible] also borders on the Red [illegible] fifty miles east of Montague, [illegible] tled on the banks of Farmer's [illegible] that region has since come to [illegible] as the Brown Neighborhood. [illegible] month of Brown's residence in [illegible] county, the outlaws from over the river stole many of his horses and cattle, and he complained to the authorities, and demanded their protection. This [illegible] in the boys becoming members [illegible] vigilence committee, which was [illegible] ranged on a military system, a [illegible] be appointed over every precinct, or "beat" in the county.

According to the story of George Brown, Jr., one of the men who were hanged, in an interview on the Sunday before the hanging with a reporter of the Galveston News, the vigilantes were divided into two parties, one of whom favored lynching the outlaws whom they caught in Montague county, while the other party, to which the Browns professed to have belonged, were opposed to lynching prisoners. Sampson Burrass, a brother-in-law of the Browns, who is now in the penitentiary, was, George Brown said, the head of the lynching vigilantes, comprising Dave Prise, Abe Walls, George Imboden, George Howard, James Wise, George Richardson, Bill Brands, James Drake, and others. As they (the Browns) had become aware of the murders committed by the lynching vigilantes, George Brown said their conviction or death became necessary to the safety of the lynchers, and so testimony was manufactured which led to their conviction. When the counsel for the Browns, however, tried to get their sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, on the plea that they had been beguiled by the vigilance lynchers into crime he failed. Gov. Roberts refusing to interfere.

The crime for which the brothers were hanged was the murder of [illegible] McClain on the bank of Farmer's Creek in May, 1876 McClain was a stranger in Montague county, and was the fourteenth victim of the vigilantes. George Brown, Sr., and Jesse Brown, an elder brother of the men who were hanged, were also indicted as accomplices. The three brothers were tried in Denton county, the change of venue being made on the application of the defendants, who claimed that a fair trial was impossible in Montague county on account of the feeling against them there. The testimony showed that McClain was shot in a ravine on the banks of Farmer's creek by a party comprising George Brown, Jr., and Andrew Brown, and Sampson and John Barras. The shots were fired from behind a bank. Then George Brown, Jr., ran out to McClain as he lay struggling on the ground, and killed him with a pistol. The witness who saw the murder ran away, fearing that he, too, might be killed; and he concealed what he knew until the Browns were brought to trial. McClain was buried near where he fell. It was shown by other witnesses, that George Brown, Jr., had said that McClain was spotted and would be killed, and that Jesse Brown had been overheard saying that he would attend the inquest and casually inform the jury that he had seen three men from the Indian country looking for McClain, probably to kill as a robber. This conversation took place near a school house, and the teacher overheard it. The teacher was afterward ordered to leave the State on pain of death. George Brown, Jr., and Andrew Brown were found guilty and sentenced to death. Jesse Brown was acquitted. An effort was made to obtain a new trial on the ground that Jesse Brown who had not previously been permitted to testify because he was himself on trial jointly wity the others, would contradict the State's main witness, and would prove that three armed men from the Territory were searching for McClain to kill him. The motion for a new trial was overruled and the def[illegible]

Before this appeal was filed, however, Andrew Brown was put on trial for the murder of B. S. Morrow, for which he had been indicted jointly with his brother Geo. and Albert Haw and J. W. Bell. Haw fled and, it is said, is a fugitive in the mountains of Virginia. Bell jumped his bail, and is said to be hiding in New Mexico. George Brown was tried in Montague county, and convicted, but on appeal the Superior Court reversed the conviction. It was shown on the trial of Andrew Brown that Morrow had settled on a pre-emption in the Brown neighborhood, and that he fell under the ban of the vigilantes. On the night of September 14, 1875, Morrow's mules were turned out of his pasture by Bell. The next morning with his six year old son and a boy from the Indian station, all mounted to look for the mules, as he was crossing the ford near where McClain was subsequently murdered, a concealed party alleged to have consisted of the two Browns, Haw and Bell, fired a volley at him as he rode between the boys. He fell to the ground, and the boys were carried home unhurt by their frightened horses. As Morrow struggled to rise, one of the murderers rushed forward, bent the wounded man's head back, and sent a load of buckshot through his throat. One of the witnesses testified that his father and Jesse offered him and his brother George all the money they wanted if they would kill Morrow; but that after the murder the old man would not even give them a supper. The boys were married and lived on farms adjoining their father's. Andrew Brown was convicted of the murder of Morrow. His case was taken to the Court of Appeals, where it was pending when he was hanged on Friday for the subsequent murder of McClain.

During this trial the appeal was yet pending [illegible] conviction for the [illegible] before any decision [illegible] Andrew Brown [illegible] murder, that [illegible] widow of the [illegible]. In this case [illegible] and M. O. Waller [illegible] the Brown [illegible] were brought [illegible] bail, Waller [illegible] was found, and [illegible] Mrs. Morrow [illegible] the eastern part [illegible] fifteen miles [illegible] hood, soon after [illegible]. One night [illegible] year before the [illegible] were fired into [illegible] was close by a [illegible]. She happened [illegible] with her children on a pallet [illegible] and was [illegible] As she [illegible] seeking to escape [illegible] neighbor's house, several shots [illegible] her, one breaking her thigh. [illegible] to the testimony, George [illegible] others, finished [illegible] with pistols, after [illegible]. The murder was [illegible] testimony in [illegible] to destroy [illegible] homestead on [illegible] defendants' plea of [illegible] second degree was [illegible] sentenced to thirty [illegible] now been tried [illegible] their conviction [illegible], and before [illegible] McClain case had [illegible] trial intervened [illegible] was pronounced [illegible] his third trial [illegible] Waller, Thomas [illegible] Thompson, members of the vigilantes in the Brown "Beat," who [illegible] the defendants. Jesse Brown was indicted as an accomplice. They were accused of having murdered Freeman Batchelor in November, 1875. Batchelor was a member of the vigilantes, and he and Ross were rivals for the hand of a seventeen-year-old girl, who was called the belle of Farmer's Creek. Batchelor seemed to be the favorite, and Ross was enraged. A trumped-up charge was made against Batchelor, and his death was debated in a committee of the vigilantes. Jesse Brown defeated the plot, suspecting that the charge against Batchelor was false. Subsequently Ross and his friends, it is alleged, got a quorum of the vigilantes together and passed Batchelor's death sentence. Then Batchelor's horses were stampeded toward the Red River, and those in the plot offered to join Batchelor in pursuit of the horses. They encamped on the river bank at night, and as they were lying on their blankets, chatting, Waller, it was charged, shot Batchelor in the right side, and Ross gave him the contents of two gun-barrels in the left side. Batchelor did not die immediately, and while he was struggling on the ground he was robbed of his shirt studs and collar button. Ross then drew the dying man's neck over the trunk of a fallen tree, and cutting off his head with his hunting knife, threw the head into the river. Afterward the body was thrown into the river. On returning to their homes the party said that Batchelor had been killed in a quarrel with an Indian. A few months later Ross married the girl for whose hand he and Batchelor had striven as rivals. Jessee Brown, the alleged accomplice in the murder, who had, it is charged, furnished arms and a horse to Ross to accomplish the murder, was the one brought to trial, the others, as before said, having fled. He was convicted on the testimony of Ross, who turned State's evidence on being arrested in Arkansas.

Finally the conviction in the McClain case, having been carried to the Court of Appeals, was affirmed, and George and Andrew Brown, who were serving out their thirty years' sentence for the murder of Mrs. Morrow, were taken from the penitentiary to Denton and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of McClain. This sentence was carried out on Friday last, Gov. Roberts having refused to commute it to imprisonment for life, although their counsel had presented petitions in favor of executive clemency in the case signed by 800 citizens of Montague county. 500 citizens of Grayson and Cooke counties, and about 500 citizens of Denton county, including a number of kind hearted ladies, and the officers of the county, except the prosecuting attorney. The officers of the Penitentiary in Huntsville also recommended commutation of sentence on account of the good behavior of the prisoners while in prison.

The hanging was in public, and thousands crowded about the gallows.

At 1:45, P. M., the prisoners were brought from their cells and led up to the gallows. The Sheriff read the death warrant and the Governor's refusal to commute the sentence. George Brown then addressed the throng for five minutes, declaring that he had made a statement for publication which would show that he was no more guilty than others who were at large. Then the Rev. Dr. Grafton of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, read the [illegible] chapter [illegible] hymn was sung, the concourse joining in the singing. Andrew Brown declined to address the throng, and asserted to the last that he was innocent. George Brown, Sr., the father of the condemned men, was the only member of the family present, and he quitted the gallows before the drop fell. The brothers shook hands with their friends for several minutes. At 2:10 the knots and black cap were adjusted. and at 2:13 the Sheriff cut the trap rope. George Brown's neck was broken, and he died in nine minutes. Andrew Brown was strangled in eleven minutes.

The arrest of the Brown brothers is said to have been the result of a family quarrel. Andrew's wife and her sister, Mrs. Barras, had sided against them in the case of Morrow, and a special meeting of the vigilantes was held, at which a death decree was passed against the women, their husbands assenting to it. They were to be assassinated together, and the crime was to be charged upon outlaws from over the river. Barras afterwards told his wife of the plot, and also informed County Attorney Metloch, before whom he made an affidavit that led to the arrest of the Browns for the McClain murder. Then some of the vigilantes in alarm turned States evidence, and the whole terrible chain of crime was brought to light.

THE

OLD HOUSE

J. T. WARREN & CO.

64 & 66 W. SECOND ST.

CINCINNATI.

Foreign and Domestic dried and canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Canned, dried and salt Fish.

Pickles, Sauces, Oils and Condiments. Soupstuffs, Baking Powders, ground and whole Spices.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Seeds, Jellies, Preserves, Fancy Groceries and Grocers' Sundries.

Stock unparalleled in the West.

SEND FOR OUR "GROCERS' MANUAL."

ARMOR GALE,

Prop'r Lost Cause Saloon

AND

BILLIARD HALL,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Fine wines and liquors served in first-class style.

Oysters on the Half Shell.

At the oyster stand can be had fine Bee oysters at 20 cents per dozen; Collins at 25 cents per dozen, and Plants at 30 cents per dozen. Nov 10—d3m.

Merchants' Bank

OF MERIDIAN.

CAPITAL, : : : $100,000.

Organized Sept. 1, 1879.

Deposits received. Buys and sells foreign and Domestic exchange.

Southern securities bought and sold.

Drafts drawn on all parts of Europe.

FRED. WOLFFE, Pres't.

E. B. MITCHELL, Cashier.

Sept. 4, 1879—w&tw6m.

A. McMILLAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Plain and Enameled Grates, Country Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Pumps, Wood and Willow Ware, and General House Furnishing Goods.

Buck's Celebrated Cook Stove

"BRILLIANT."

Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jo Work, promptly attended to.

Rhodes Street, between Front and Commerce.

Nov. 10, 1879—6m.

S. B. LOWE,

Chattanooga, - - - : Tenn.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIG AND BAR IRON,
IRON ORE,
NAILS AND SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
FISH PLATE AND BOLTS,
NUTS AND WASHERS,
VERONA NUT LOCKS,
TRACK AND MINERS' TOOLS,
RAILROD SWITCH LOCKS,
LIGHT RAIL,
BOILER RIVETS,
INGOT COPPER,
BLOCK TIN,
ANTIMONY,
SPELTER,
PIG AND BAR LEAD,
SHEET ZINC,
No. 1 METAL SOLDER,
FABBITT MATAL,
BIRE-BRICK,
FURNACE HEARTHS,
FURNACE BOSHES,
BLACKSMITH COAL,
POUNDRY COKE,
COKE AND CHARCOAL FORKS
GRINDSTONES,
BLACK DIAMOND STEEL,
FILES,
BELTING AND LACING,
HOWE'S SCALES.
MACHINISTS' TOOLS,
SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
INJECTORS AND EJECTORS,
WIRE ROPE,
ROOFING TILE,
SEWER PIPE,

BRASS GOODS,
STEAM GAUGES,
WAREHOUSE ELEVATORS,
DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS,
LANE & BODLEY'S ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Dec1–7m.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT. WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS

BEWARE OF BOGUS DEALERS AND DEFACED NUMBERS

NOTICE OUR GENUINE NUMBER ON SHUTTLE RACE-PLATE.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BENSONS CAPCINE | CAPCINE | POROUS PLASTER

The only improvement ever made on the common POROUS PLASTER.

It contains greater and more powerful

PAIN-RELIEVING, STRENGTHENING AND CURATIVE PROPERTIES

than the common Porous Plaster, as is far superior to liniments and the so-called electrical appliances. Price 25 Cents.

MERIDIAN MILLS.

OATES & CO.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Barley, Oats,

SEED RYE, BRAN &C.

LUMBER!

Agents for lumber, rough and dressed, of all kinds. Also Shingles and Lathes.

LUMBER YARD

Opposite Mobile & Ohio Railroad Freight Depot.

Nov. 10–d3m.

NEW GROCERY HOUSE.

Usual Variety of Staple and Fancy Gods.

J. H. CROOKS

Is now receiving a fine stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Which he is offering at bottom prices. QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS is his motto.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

He will make it to the public interest to call and examine his stock on COMMERCE STREET, next door to the Mercury Office. Buy your goods from

J. H. CROOKS.

It will make your homes pleasant, wives cheerful, children healthy and husbands happy.

Whiskey at Bottom Prices.

Meridian, Miss. Nov 7—bp8m.